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Hong Kong domestic health spending: financial years 1989/90 to 2009/10

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Hong Kong domestic health spending: financial years 1989/90 to 2009/10

Abstract

This report presents the latest estimates of Hong Kong domestic health spending for financial years 1989/90 to 2009/10, cross-stratified and categorised by financing source, provider and function.

Total expenditure on health (TEH) was HK\$88 721 million in financial year 2009/10, which represents an increase of HK\$5031 million or 6.0% over the preceding year. As a result of a slow revival in the economy from the financial tsunami in 2008, TEH grew faster relative to gross domestic product (GDP) leading to a marked increase in TEH as a percentage of GDP from 5.0% in 2008/09 to 5.2% in 2009/10. During the period 1989/90 to 2009/10, total health spending per capita (at constant 2010 prices) grew at an average annual rate of 4.9%, which was faster than the average annual growth rate of per capita GDP by 2.0 percentage points.

In 2009/10, public and private expenditure on health increased by 6.2% and 5.8% when compared with 2008/09, reaching HK\$43 823 million and HK\$44 898 million, respectively. Consequently, public and private shares of total health expenditure stayed at similar levels (49% and 51% respectively) in the 2 years. With respect to private spending, the most important source of health financing was out-of-pocket payments by households (34.9% of TEH), followed by employer-provided group medical benefits (7.4%) and private insurance (6.8%). During the period, a growing number of households (mostly in middle to high income groups) have taken out pre-payment plans to finance health care. As such, private insurance has taken on an increasingly important role in financing private spending.

Of the HK\$88 721 million total health expenditure in 2009/10, current expenditure comprised HK\$84 874 million (95.7%), whereas HK\$3847 million (4.3%) was for capital expenses (ie investment in medical facilities). Analysed by health care function, services for curative care accounted for the largest share (66.2%), which was made up of ambulatory services (33.5%), in-patient curative care (27.3%), day patient hospital services (4.9%) and home care (0.5%). Notwithstanding the small share of total spending for day patient hospital services, there was an increasing trend over the period 1989/90 to 2009/10, likely as a result of policy directives to shift the emphasis from in-patient to day patient care.

Hospitals accounted for an increasing share of total spending, from 28.2% in 1989/90 to 46.8% in 2002/03 and then dropped steadily to 43% to 44% during the period 2005/06 to 2009/10. This trend was primarily driven by reduced expenditure by the Hospital Authority. As a result of epidemics that were of public health importance (eg avian flu, SARS, swine flu) and expansion of the private health insurance market in the last 2 decades, spending on provision and administration of public health programmes, and general health administration and insurance accounted for increasing, though less significant, shares of total health spending over the period.

Without taking into account capital expenses (ie investment in medical facilities), public current expenditure on health amounted to HK\$40 951 million (48.2% of total current expenditure) in 2009/10. The remaining HK\$43 923

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million is made up of private sources. Public current expenditure was mostly incurred at hospitals (74.1%), whereas private current expenditure was mostly incurred at providers of ambulatory health care (50.9%).

Although both public and private spending were mostly expended on personal health care services and goods (91.0% of total current spending), the distribution patterns among functional categories differed. Public expenditure was targeted at in-patient care (48.9%) and substantially less on out-patient care (26.0%). In comparison, private spending was mostly concentrated on out-patient care (43.4%), whereas in-patient care (23.3%) and medical goods outside the patient care setting (19.5%) accounted for the majority of the remaining share.

Compared to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries, Hong Kong has devoted a relatively low percentage of GDP to health care in the last decade. As a share of total spending, public funding (either general government revenue or social security funds) was also lower than in most economies with comparable economic development and public revenue collection base.

Introduction

This article presents the latest estimates of domestic health spending in Hong Kong, following the previous figures published in August 2012.¹ It provides updated estimates of total expenditure on health (TEH) for the financial years 1989/90 to 2009/10 based on the established conceptual framework for Hong Kong Domestic Health Accounts (HKDHA),² originally adopted from the System of Health Accounts (SHA).³ We also revised the previous estimates for the years 1989/90 to 2008/09 as more accurate data became available, allowing for retrospective comparisons and longer-term secular trend or time-series analysis.

The HKDHA is a set of statistics on health care expenditures, both public and private, in Hong Kong. It provides a detailed and complete picture of health care expenditures and facilitates comparison with other economies that adopt the same framework to calculate health expenditures. Under the HKDHA, health expenditures consist of all expenditures or outlays for medical care, disease prevention, health promotion, rehabilitation, long-term care, community health activities, health administration and regulation, and capital formation with the predominant objective of improving health.

The HKDHA is a product of collaborative effort by many government bureaux/departments, public organisations, and private institutions. It was compiled from a multitude of information sources. Most public expenditure data were derived from financial accounts, whereas private expenditure data came largely from survey estimates, and are subject to more uncertainties and reporting/recording errors.

The information contained in this report represents a basis for assessing and understanding trends and levels of health spending in Hong Kong. It enables the public, policy makers, and researchers to assess the performance of the local health system over time, and to evaluate health expenditure-related policies.

Total expenditure on health by financing source

Total expenditure on health

In financial year 2009/10, total expenditure on health (TEH) was HK\$88 721 million, representing an increase of HK\$5031 million or 6.0% over the preceding year. In real terms, TEH grew by 6.4% in the same year, slightly above the average annual rate of 6.0% throughout the period 1989/90 to 2009/10 (Fig 1 & Table 1).

In comparison, GDP in real terms grew at a much lower rate of 1.3% in 2009/10 over the preceding year as a result of a slow revival of the economy from the financial tsunami in 2008. This led to a marked increase in TEH as a percentage of GDP from 5.0% in 2008/09 to 5.2% in 2009/10 (Table 1).

Total expenditure on health per capita

During the period 1989/90 to 2009/10, per capita TEH grew steadily from HK\$4909 to HK\$12 742 at constant 2010 prices, which was faster than per capita GDP growth by 2.0 percentage points per annum on average (4.9% vs 2.9%). Disregarding the effects of establishing the Hospital Authority and the booming economy in the early to mid-1990s, growths in per capita TEH remained at 4.0% per annum on average since 1997/98, against the economic cycles during the period (Fig 2 & Table 2).

Public and private expenditure on health

Compared with 2008/09, in 2009/10 public and private financing of health expenditure increased by 6.2% and 5.8% and reached HK\$43 823 million and HK\$44 898 million, respectively. Consequently, public and private shares of total health expenditure stayed at similar levels (49% and 51% respectively) in the 2 years (Table 3).

During the period 1989/90 to 2003/04, public expenditure at constant 2010 prices grew at an average rate of 9.7% per annum (from HK\$11 012 million to HK\$40 326 million), compared with a corresponding increase of 4.1% per annum (from HK\$16 904 million to HK\$29 533 million) for private expenditure, resulting in a growing share of public spending from 39.4% in 1989/90 to 57.7% in 2003/04 (Fig 3 & Table 3). The relative increase in the public share of TEH from 1989/90 through the early 1990s reflected the initial expansion of services offered by the newly established and consolidated Hospital Authority system. The stepped change in the relative proportions of TEH between 1997/98 and 1998/99 and the continued increase in public share till 2003/04 was likely a result of the Asian financial crisis and subsequent cyclical economic downturn, followed by the SARS epidemic in 2003.

The observed decrease in public share following 2003/04 was the result of downward adjustment of Hospital Authority expenses (and hence subvention), coupled with expansion of the private market as evident from the substantial growth of private health spending at a real rate of 7.3% per annum on average since 2003/04.

Expenditure on health by financing source

As shown in Table 4, government and household out-of-pocket expenditure altogether accounted for 84.0% to 88.4% of total spending throughout the period. While public spending overtook household out-of-pocket expenditure as the major source of health financing since 1991/92, the diverging trends in relative proportions of public spending and household out-of-pocket expenditure reversed in 2003/04, from the largest difference of 28.3 percentage points in 2003/04 to 14.5 percentage points in 2009/10. The next important source of health financing was employer-provided group medical benefits (7.3-10.4%), followed by private insurance (1.2-6.8%) and other private sources of funding (0.8-2.2%). During the period, a growing number of households (mostly in middle to high income groups) took out pre-payment plans to finance health care. As such, private insurance played an increasingly important role in financing private spending (from 2.2% of total private spending in 1989/90 to 13.5% in 2009/10), whereas both household out-of-pocket payments and employers' expenditure decreased gradually over the period, from 77.4% to 69.0% for the former and 17.2% to 14.7% for the latter (Fig 4).

Total expenditure on health by function

Of the HK\$88 721 million TEH in 2009/10, HK\$84 874 million (95.7%) was current expenditure, whereas HK\$3847 million (4.3%) was capital expenditure (ie investment in medical facilities). Services of curative care accounted for the largest share (66.2%), which was made up of ambulatory services (33.5%), in-patient curative care (27.3%), day patient hospital services (4.9%) and home care (0.5%). The second largest share was for medical goods outside the patient care setting (10.0%). The remaining current expenditure was distributed among long-term care (4.7%), health programme administration and health insurance (4.6%), prevention and public health services (4.0%), rehabilitative and extended care (3.6%) and ancillary services to health care (2.7%) (Fig 5 & Table 5).

As a share of TEH, expenditure on in-patient curative care increased from 21.1% in 1989/90 to 28.2% in 2002/03 and stayed relatively stable at 27% to 29% thereafter. In comparison, the share of expenditure on ambulatory services decreased steadily from 41.9% in 1989/90 to 33.5% in 2009/10. Expenditure on day patient hospital services also showed an increasing trend relative to total health spending. This was likely a result of policy directives to shift the emphasis from in-patient to day patient care, in line with the international trend (Table 5).

Other health-related functions, which do not fall under the formal definition of TEH, accounted for 5.3% to 8.7% of total health and health-related expenditure. Of these, during the period 1989/90 to 2009/10, research and development in health, and environmental health grew 1.3 and 1.2 percentage points respectively, whereas education and training of health personnel shrank 0.9 percentage point (Table 5).

Total expenditure on health by provider

In 1989/90, the largest share of TEH was spent on providers of ambulatory health care (44.4%), followed by hospitals (28.2%). As a result of a slower growth in spending on ambulatory services and a corresponding increase in the number, service spectrum, and quality of hospitals during the period, by 1995/96 the situation had reversed that the share of hospitals (38.6%) surpassed that of providers of ambulatory health care (38.4%). The upward trend in hospital share peaked at 46.8% in 2002/03, after which reduced expenditure of the Hospital Authority brought this share down to 43% to 44% during the period 2005/06 to 2009/10. This reflects the role of the Hospital Authority as the largest provider of hospital care, although there was continued growth in corresponding private spending since 1997/98 (Fig 6 & Table 6).

Relative to TEH, expenditure on nursing and residential care facilities (which mainly provide long-term nursing care) doubled from 1.8% to 3.8% during the period 1989/90 to 2009/10. Other industries, which represent providers of investment in capital formation and medical facilities, accounted for a diminishing share of total spending from 8.2% in 1989/90 to 2.2% in 2002/03. However, in response to the increasing demand for health care, both public and private sectors increased their capital expenditure and brought this share up to 4.3% by 2009/10. As a result of the epidemics of public health importance (eg avian flu, SARS, swine flu) and expansion of the private health insurance market in the last two decades, spending on provision and administration of public health programmes, and general health administration and insurance accounted for increasing, though less significant, shares of total spending over the period.

Current expenditure on health by function and provider

Tables 7 to 8 show the current expenditure on health by function and provider in 2009/10, without taking into account capital expenses (ie investment in medical facilities).

Provider structure of spending by function

Most of the total current expenditure was expended on in-patient care (HK\$30 272 million or 35.7%). Hospitals (79.3%) accounted for most of this expenditure, followed by providers of ambulatory health care (11.0%), nursing

and residential care facilities (8.6%), and providers in the rest of the world (1.1%).

The next largest share of total current expenditure was for out-patient care (HK\$29 732 million or 35.0%) which was provided by providers of ambulatory health care and hospitals in the ratio of 64.2% and 35.0%, with the remaining 0.8% by overseas providers. Among providers of ambulatory health care, offices of medical practitioners accounted for the largest share of expenditure (50.7%), followed by offices of dentists (9.3%) and offices of other health practitioners and other out-patient care facilities (4.1%).

Of the HK\$4982 million on services of day care (5.9% of total current expenditure), 80.8% was allocated to hospitals, 13.3% to nursing and residential care facilities and 5.9% to providers of ambulatory health care. Expenditure on ancillary services to health care was HK\$2389 million (2.8% of total current expenditure), of which 41.9% was paid to laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities and 58.1% to other providers of ambulatory health care.

HK\$1074 million (1.3% of total current expenditure) was spent on home care. Almost all of this expenditure was incurred at providers of home health care services (88.5%), with only 11.5% at nursing and residential care facilities.

Functional structure of spending by provider

About 45% of total current expenditure was paid to hospitals (HK\$38 437 million). Hospital expenditure by health care function was distributed to in-patient care (62.4%), out-patient care (27.1%), and services of day care (10.5%).

The next largest share (31.8%) of current expenditure was spent on providers of ambulatory health care (HK\$26 967 million), of which 70.7% was for out-patient care, 12.3% for in-patient care, 8.9% for ancillary services to health care, and the remaining 8.1% for home care, services of day care, medical goods outside the patient care setting, and prevention and public health services. Among providers of ambulatory health care, offices of medical practitioners (both western and Chinese medicine) generated 78.2% of their revenue from out-patient care, 17.3% from in-patient care, and substantially less (4.6%) from services of day care, medical goods outside the patient care setting, and prevention and public health services.

Current expenditure on health by provider and financing source

Tables 9 to 10 show the current expenditure on health by provider and financing source in 2009/10.

Spending structure of the financing sources

Public current expenditure on health amounted to HK\$40 951 million (48.2% of total current expenditure), which was mostly incurred at hospitals (74.1%), whereas

private current expenditure (HK\$43 923 million or 51.8% of total current expenditure) was mostly incurred at providers of ambulatory health care (50.9%). This reflects the mixed health care economy of Hong Kong where public hospitals generally account for about 90% of total bed-days (or 80% of admissions) and private doctors provide about 70% of out-patient care.

Other major providers financed by public current expenditure included providers of ambulatory health care (11.3%), nursing and residential care facilities (6.5%) and provision and administration of public health programmes (6.5%). Apart from paying for providers of ambulatory health care, private spending funded goods and services provided by retail sales and other providers of medical goods (19.2%), hospitals (18.4%) and general health administration and insurance (8.3%).

Employer-provided group medical benefits channelled 59.5% and 25.0% of their funds through providers of ambulatory health care and hospitals respectively, whereas private insurance channelled 37.6% and 19.5% respectively. Private household out-of-pocket payments funded a wide range of providers, the largest share being paid to providers of ambulatory health care (51.9%), the second to retail sales and other providers of medical goods (26.8%), and the third to hospitals (16.9%), mostly for private care but a small fraction to public hospitals as co-payments.

How the different providers are financed

Of the HK\$38 437 million spent on hospital care, 78.9% came from general government revenue, 13.6% from private household out-of-pocket payments, 4.3% from employer-provided group medical benefits, and 3.1% from private insurance.

The next largest share of current expenditure was to finance providers of ambulatory health care (HK\$26 967 million or 31.8%), followed by retail sales and other providers of medical goods (HK\$8727 million or 10.3%). The former had a mix of financing sources that included private household out-of-pocket payments (59.6%), general government revenue (17.1%), employer-provided group medical benefits (14.5%), private insurance (8.4%), and other private sources (0.3%). By contrast, the latter was predominately paid by households (95.2%) and substantially less by the government (3.2%) and non-profit organisations (1.6%).

Similarly, for nursing and residential care facilities and provision and administration of public health programmes, most expenditure was publicly financed (78.3% and 97.9%).

Current expenditure on health by function and financing source

Tables 11 to 13 show the current expenditure on health by function and financing source in 2009/10.

Functional structure of spending by financing source

Although both public and private spending were mostly expended on personal health care services and goods (91.0% of total current expenditure), the distribution patterns among functional categories differed. Public expenditure was targeted at in-patient care (48.9%) and out-patient care (26.0%). The rest of public funding was distributed to services of day care (9.3%), prevention and public health services (8.0%), ancillary services to health care (3.6%), home care (2.5%), health programme administration and health insurance (1.0%) and medical goods outside the patient care setting (0.7%).

In comparison, private spending was mostly concentrated on out-patient care (43.4%), followed by in-patient care (23.3%) and medical goods outside the patient care setting (19.5%). Private household out-of-pocket payments were mostly expended on out-patient care (48.5%), followed by medical goods outside the patient care setting (27.2%) and in-patient care (18.0%). Private insurance mostly funded in-patient care (31.1%) and out-patient care (23.3%).

How the different functions are financed

General government revenue funded 66.2% of the expenditure on in-patient care. The remainder was from private household out-of-pocket payments (18.4%), employer-provided group medical benefits (9.0%), private insurance (6.2%), and other private funds (0.2%). Funding for out-patient care was relatively more even: 50.5% from private household out-of-pocket payments, 35.8% from the government, 8.6% from employer-provided group medical benefits, and 4.7% from private insurance.

Similarly, for home care and prevention and public health services, over 90% of the funding of each function was from the government, and the rest was from private household out-of-pocket payments (4.9% and 7.1% respectively) and other private funds (<1%). Services of day care were also mainly financed by the government (76.6%), and the remainder from private household out-of-pocket payments (23.3%) and other private funds (0.2%). Ancillary services to health care were funded by the government (62.1%), private household out-of-pocket payments (19.5%), employer-provided group medical benefits (11.3%), private insurance (6.9%), and other private funds (0.2%).

Medical goods outside the patient care setting were predominately funded by private household out-of-pocket payments (95.3%); only 3.1% and 1.6% was from general government revenue and non-profit institutions respectively. As pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables made up 80% of medical goods outside the patient care setting, the distribution of funds was similar (94.9% from private household out-of-pocket payments, 3.5% from the government and 1.6% from non-profit institutions).

When stratified by public versus private providers (Tables 11 to 13), public care was largely funded by government revenue (mostly above 90% for individual functions and 94.1% overall). The subsidy levels for in-patient and out-patient care, which consumed over 75% of government funds at public facilities, were 96.3% and 88.2% respectively; the remainder was paid out-of-pocket by households. In contrast, households, employers and insurers were the major payers in the private market, making up 92.1% of total expenditure. As for private in-patient care (including long-term care provided in nursing homes), 83.2% of expenditure was funded through private household out-of-pocket payments (42.4%), employer-provided group medical benefits (23.8%), private insurance (16.4%), and other private sources (0.6%), whereas the government paid for 16.8%. Private out-patient care was funded almost exclusively by private sources (99.2%), namely households (76.4%), employers (14.4%), insurers (7.9%) and others (0.4%).

International comparisons

Comparisons of TEH was made between Hong Kong and member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), using the health statistical database compiled and maintained by the OECD Secretariat and released in December 2012 (OECD, 2012).⁴ Nonetheless, such comparison cannot show whether a particular level of expenditure is appropriate. Instead, comparisons are useful in pointing out certain general patterns in spending. Hence, we should be mindful that comparisons of health expenditures and source of financing between countries or regions reflect each economy's own specific circumstances, societal values and solutions.

Table 14 provides the TEH as a percentage of GDP for selected OECD countries and Hong Kong in 1999, 2004 and 2009. In the last decade, TEH in Hong Kong was among the lowest as a percentage of GDP compared with other OECD countries. Nonetheless, the Hong Kong health care system achieved service quality and health outcome that fared favourably by global standards, indicating cost efficiency and effectiveness. Besides, Hong Kong public health expenditure should be considered in conjunction with its low tax regime and stringent control on government expenditure. When scaled by the public revenue base, Hong Kong public spending on health was only slightly lower in comparison to other economies (ie just below the regression line in Fig 7).

On the other hand, private household out-of-pocket expenditure and private insurance (ie sum of employer-provided group medical benefits and individually purchased private insurance) accounted for a large share of total health spending, in comparison with what prevails in OECD countries, given that Hong Kong does not have mandatory insurance scheme, ie social health insurance (Table 15).

Major differences between Hong Kong Domestic Health Accounts and Government Accounts

Notably, public health expenditure under HKDHA covers a wider scope than government expenditure under the health policy area group in the Government Accounts (GA), and is therefore often higher than the latter.

Under the GA of the government budget, only direct expenditure by the Food and Health Bureau and the Department of Health (including the Bureau's allocation to the Hospital Authority), and expenditure directly related to health by other departments (such as the Government Laboratory) are counted as government expenditure under the health policy area group.

Under the HKDHA framework, apart from those classified as health expenditure under the GA, public health expenditures also cover other health-related functions performed by other government departments. For example, the HKDHA includes health expenditure on nursing homes, rehabilitation and medical social services under the Social Welfare Department, and ambulance service under the Fire Services Department and Auxiliary Medical Service, etc. These are not included in the government expenditure under the health policy area group in the GA.

The HKDHA is more comprehensive than the GA in terms of documentation of public health expenditure. As a result of the above differences, the HKDHA estimates on public health expenditure are essentially higher than the corresponding GA estimates. The difference amounted to 12% to 17% in 2004/05 to 2009/10. Table 16 is a comparison

of the estimated public health expenditures under HKDHA and GA.

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The opinions expressed here are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government or any of the participating institutions and organisations.

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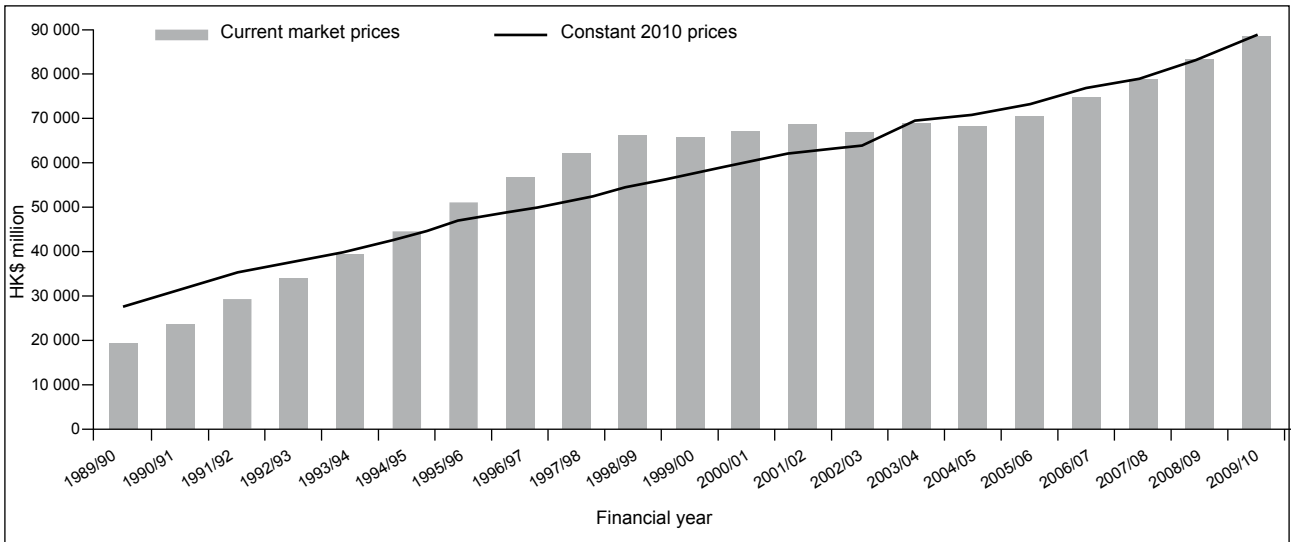


Fig 1. Total expenditure on health, 1989/90 to 2009/10

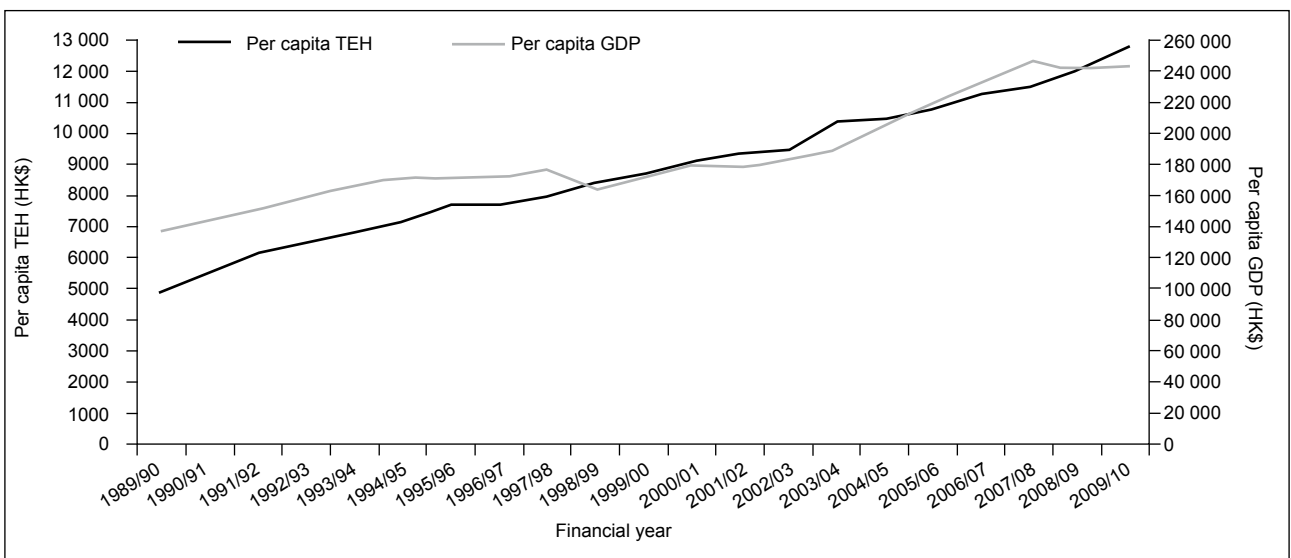


Fig 2. Per capita total expenditure on health (TEH) and gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2010 prices, 1989/90 to 2009/10

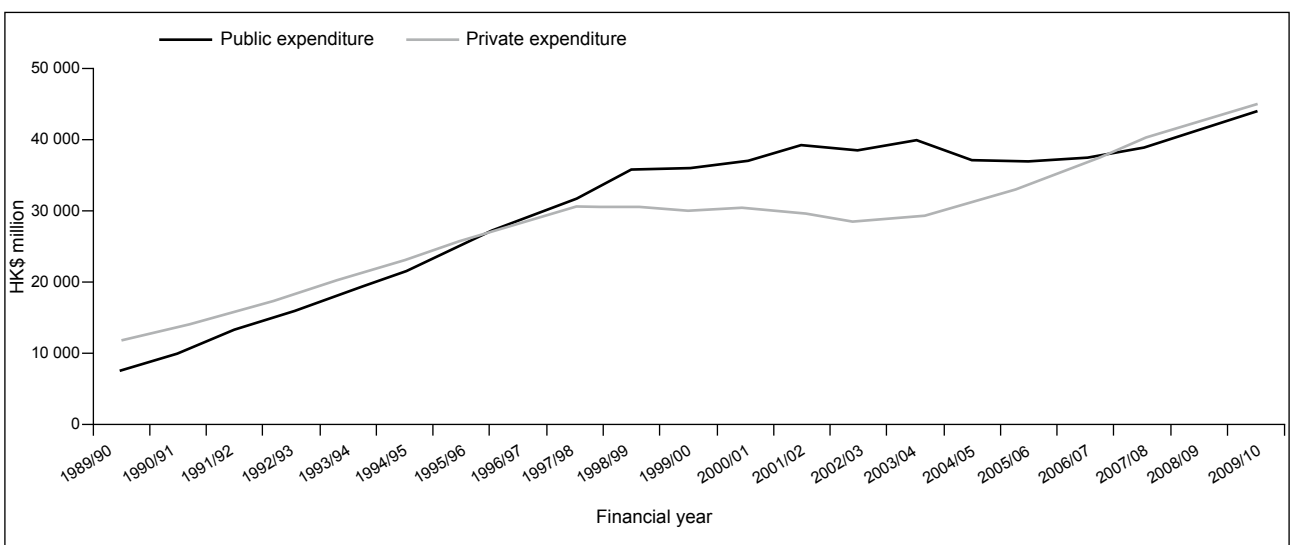


Fig 3. Public and private expenditure on health, 1989/90 to 2009/10

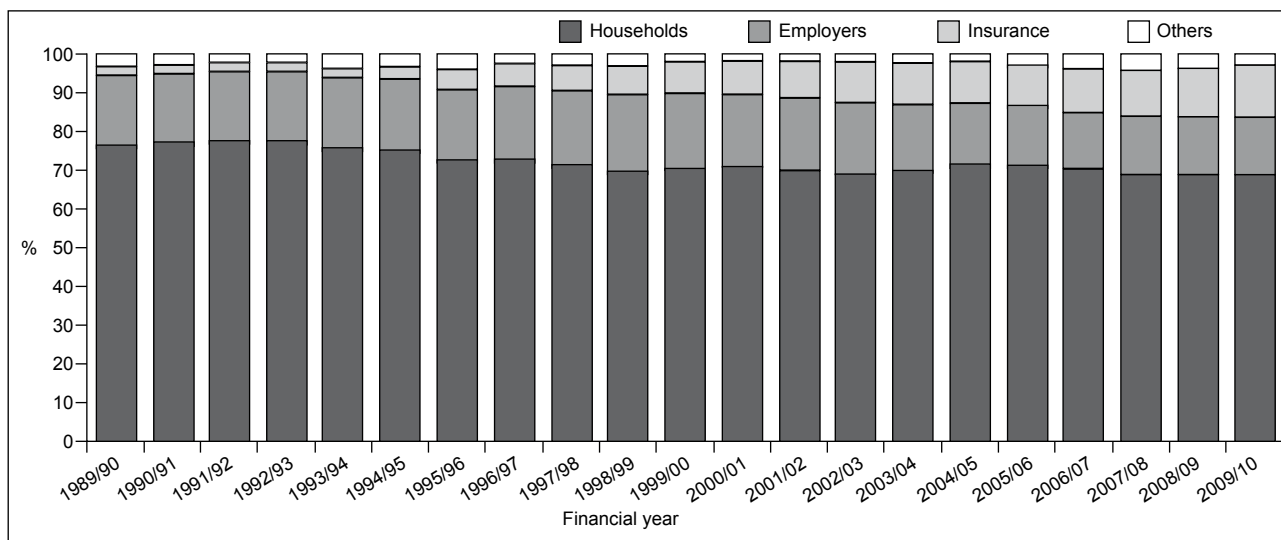


Fig 4. Private expenditure on health by financing source, 1989/90 to 2009/10

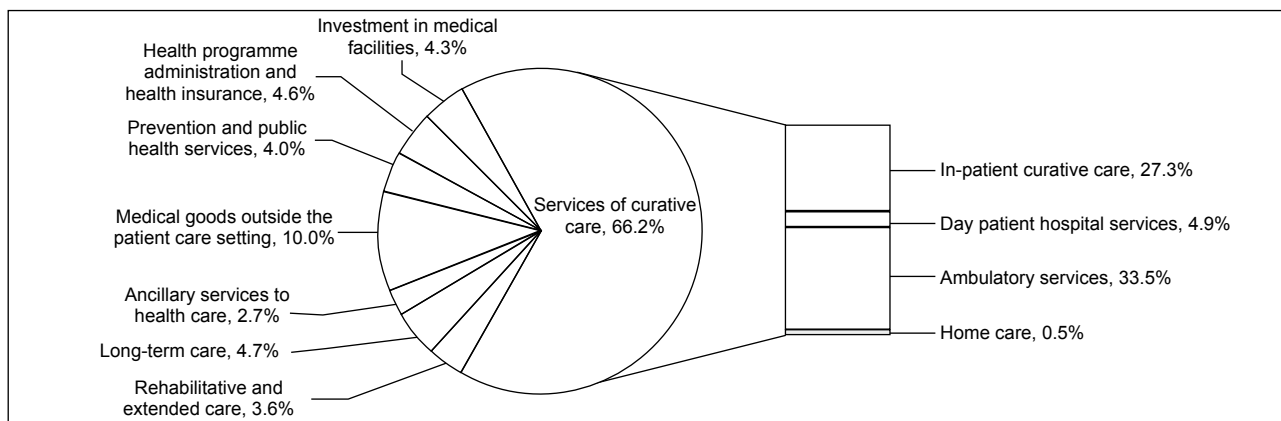


Fig 5. Total expenditure on health by function, 2009/10

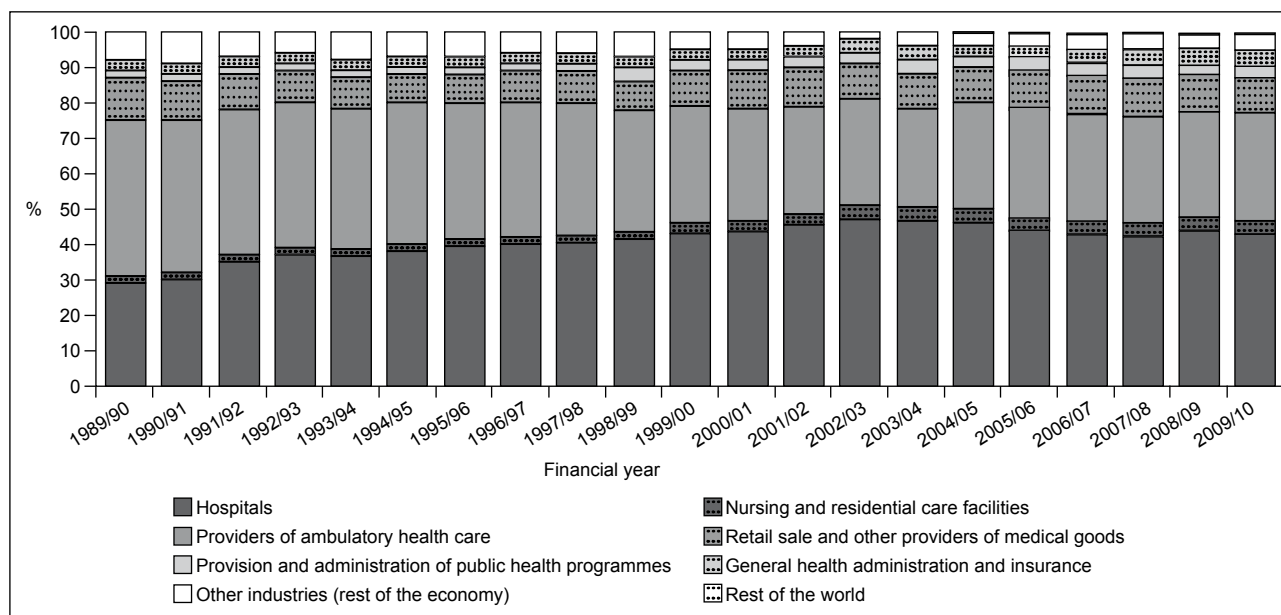


Fig 6. Total expenditure on health by provider, 1989/90 to 2009/10

Health care provider (HCP) [HK\$ million]															
HCP.3		HCP.4			HCP.5		HCP.6					HCP.7	HCP.9		
HCP.3.6	HCP.3.9	HCP.4.1		HCP.4.2-4.9	HCP.5	HCP.6	HCP.6.1		HCP.6.2	HCP.6.3	HCP.6.4	HCP.6.9		HCP.7	HCP.9
Providers of home health care services%	Other providers of ambulatory health care%	Retail sales and other providers of medical goods%	Pharmacies	Other sales of medical goods%	Provision and administration of public health programmes%	General health administration and insurance%	Government administration of health%	Social security funds%	Employer-provided group medical benefits%	Private insurance%	All other health administration%	All other industries%	Rest of the world		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	8727	4322	4404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	6991	4236	2756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1735	87	1649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
950	1388	8727	4322	4404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568
0	206	0	0	0	2718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	4053	443	0	0	3610	0	0	0	0	0
950	1594	8727	4322	4404	2718	4053	443	0	0	3610	0	0	0	0	568

Table 8. Current expenditure on health by function and provider, 009/10 (% of function category / % of provider category)

Health care function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (% of function category / % of provider category)	Health care provider (HCP) [% of function category / % of provider category]							
			HCP1	HCP2	HCP3	HCP3				
						HCP3.1	HCP3.2	HCP3.3	HCP3.4	HCP3.5
Hospitals%	Nursing and residential care facilities%	Providers of ambulatory health care%	Offices of medical practitioners	Offices of dentists	Offices of allied health and other health professionals	Other out-patient facilities	Laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities			
In-patient care		100 / 35.7	79.3 / 62.4	8.6 / 76.9	11.0 / 12.3	11.0 / 17.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.1; 2.1	100 / 31.2	85.8 / 59.1	0.4 / 2.8	12.6 / 12.3	12.6 / 17.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Long-term care	HCF.3.1	100 / 4.5	33.5 / 3.3	66.5 / 74.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Services of day care		100 / 5.9	80.8 / 10.5	13.3 / 19.5	5.9 / 1.1	5.2 / 1.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.7 / 19.4	0 / 0
Curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.2; 2.2	100 / 5.6	84.1 / 10.5	9.7 / 13.7	6.2 / 1.1	5.4 / 1.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.8 / 19.4	0 / 0
Long-term care	HCF.3.2	100 / 0.2	0 / 0	100 / 5.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Out-patient care		100 / 35.0	35.0 / 27.1	0 / 0	64.2 / 70.7	50.7 / 78.2	9.3 / 100	3.9 / 100	0.2 / 27.9	0 / 0
Out-patient curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.3; 2.3	100 / 35.0	35.0 / 27.1	0 / 0	64.2 / 70.7	50.7 / 78.2	9.3 / 100	3.9 / 100	0.2 / 27.9	0 / 0
Primary ambulatory services	HCF.1.3.1	100 / 2.4	67.4 / 3.6	0 / 0	32.0 / 2.4	32.0 / 3.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Dental care	HCF.1.3.2	100 / 3.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	96.7 / 10.3	0 / 0	96.7 / 100	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Specialised ambulatory care	HCF.1.3.3	100 / 10.4	91.5 / 21.0	0 / 0	8.5 / 2.8	7.9 / 3.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.6 / 27.9	0 / 0
Allied health and other ambulatory services	HCF.1.3.9	100 / 2.5	45.1 / 2.5	0 / 0	54.9 / 4.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	54.9 / 100	0 / 0	0 / 0
Unallocated		100 / 16.3	<0.05 / <0.05	0 / 0	99.0 / 50.9	99.0 / 71.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Home care		100 / 1.3	0 / 0	11.5 / 3.6	88.5 / 3.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.4; 2.4	100 / 1.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 3.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Long-term care	HCF.3.3	100 / 0.2	0 / 0	82.8 / 3.6	17.2 / 0.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	100 / 2.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 8.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	41.9 / 100
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	100 / 10.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	1.2 / 0.4	1.2 / 0.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	100 / 8.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	1.4 / 0.4	1.4 / 0.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	100 / 2.0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Total expenditure on personal health care		100 / 91.0	49.7 / 100	4.4 / 100	33.8 / 96.9	24.3 / 97.3	3.6 / 100	1.5 / 100	0.1 / 47.3	1.3 / 100
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	100 / 4.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	23.3 / 3.1	14.7 / 2.7	0 / 0	0 / 0	2.8 / 52.7	0 / 0
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	100 / 4.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Total current expenditure on health care		100 / 100	45.3 / 100	4.0 / 100	31.8 / 100	22.7 / 100	3.3 / 100	1.4 / 100	0.2 / 100	1.2 / 100

Health care provider (HCP) [% of function category / % of provider category]														
HCP.3		HCP.4			HCP.5		HCP.6		HCP.6			HCP.7	HCP.9	
HCP.3.6	HCP.3.9	HCP.4.1		HCP.4.2-4.9	HCP.5		HCP.6		HCP.6.1	HCP.6.2	HCP.6.3	HCP.6.4	HCP.6.9	
Providers of home health care services%	Other providers of ambulatory health care%	Retail sales and other providers of medical goods%	Pharmacies%	Other sales of medical goods%	Provision and administration of public health programmes%	General health administration% and insurance%	Government administration of health%	Social security funds%	Employer-provided group medical benefits	Private insurance%	All other health administration%	All other industries%	Rest of the world	
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1.1 / 57.9
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1.2 / 57.9
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.8 / 42.1
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.8 / 42.1
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.6 / 2.0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	3.3 / 16.4
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1.0 / 23.7
88.5 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
100 / 97.3	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
17.2 / 2.7	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	58.1 / 87.1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	98.8 / 100	49.0 / 100	49.9 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	98.6 / 80.1	59.7 / 98.0	38.8 / 62.6	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	100 / 19.9	5.0 / 2.0	95.0 / 37.4	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
1.2 / 100	1.8 / 87.1	11.3 / 100	5.6 / 100	5.7 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.7 / 100
0/0	5.8 / 12.9	0/0	0/0	0/0	76.7 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	100 / 100	10.9 / 100	0/0	0/0	89.1 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
1.1 / 100	1.9 / 100	10.3 / 100	5.1 / 100	5.2 / 100	3.2 / 100	4.8 / 100	0.5 / 100	0/0	0/0	4.3 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.7 / 100

Table 9. Current expenditure on health by provider and financing source, 009/10 (HK\$ million)

Health care goods and services by provider	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Provider (HCP) code	Total expenditure (HK\$ million)	Health financing source (HFS) [HK\$ million]			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Hospitals	HCP.1	38 437	30 334	30 334	0	8103
Nursing and residential care facilities	HCP.2	3404	2664	2664	0	739
Providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3	26 967	4615	4615	0	22 352
Offices of medical practitioners	HCP.3.1	19 284	1357	1357	0	17 927
Offices of dentists	HCP.3.2	2777	538	538	0	2239
Offices of allied and other health professionals	HCP.3.3	1174	41	41	0	1133
Other out-patient facilities	HCP.3.4	187	85	85	0	102
Laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities	HCP.3.5	1001	103	103	0	897
Providers of home health care services	HCP.3.6	950	906	906	0	45
Other providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3.9	1594	1586	1586	0	8
Retail sales and other providers of medical goods	HCP.4	8727	277	277	0	8450
Pharmacies	HCP.4.1	4322	0	0	0	4322
Other sales of medical goods	HCP.4.2-4.9	4404	277	277	0	4127
Provision and administration of public health programmes	HCP.5	2718	2661	2661	0	56
General health administration and insurance	HCP.6	4053	399	399	0	3654
Government administration of health	HCP.6.1	443	399	399	0	44
Social security funds	HCP.6.2	0	0	0	0	0
Employer-provided group medical benefits	HCP.6.3	0	0	0	0	0
Private insurance	HCP.6.4	3610	0	0	0	3610
All other providers of health administration	HCP.6.9	0	0	0	0	0
Other industries (rest of the economy)	HCP.7	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational health care	HCP.7.1	0	0	0	0	0
Private households	HCP.7.2	0	0	0	0	0
All other secondary producers	HCP.7.9	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of the world	HCP.9	568	0	0	0	568
Total expenditure		84 874	40 951	40 951	0	43 923

Table 10. Current expenditure on health by provider and financing source, 2009/10 (% of provider category / % of financing source category)

Health care goods and services by provider	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Provider (HCP) code	Total expenditure (% of provider category / % of financing source category)	% of provider category / % of financing source category			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Hospitals	HCP.1	100 / 45.3	78.9 / 74.1	78.9 / 74.1	0 / 0	21.1 / 18.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	HCP.2	100 / 4.0	78.3 / 6.5	78.3 / 6.5	0 / 0	21.7 / 1.7
Providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3	100 / 31.8	17.1 / 11.3	17.1 / 11.3	0 / 0	82.9 / 50.9
Offices of medical practitioners	HCP.3.1	100 / 22.7	7.0 / 3.3	7.0 / 3.3	0 / 0	93.0 / 40.8
Offices of dentists	HCP.3.2	100 / 3.3	19.4 / 1.3	19.4 / 1.3	0 / 0	80.6 / 5.1
Offices of allied and other health professionals	HCP.3.3	100 / 1.4	3.5 / 0.1	3.5 / 0.1	0 / 0	96.5 / 2.6
Other out-patient facilities	HCP.3.4	100 / 0.2	45.4 / 0.2	45.4 / 0.2	0 / 0	54.6 / 0.2
Laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities	HCP.3.5	100 / 1.2	10.3 / 0.3	10.3 / 0.3	0 / 0	89.7 / 2.0
Providers of home health care services	HCP.3.6	100 / 1.1	95.3 / 2.2	95.3 / 2.2	0 / 0	4.7 / 0.1
Other providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3.9	100 / 1.9	99.5 / 3.9	99.5 / 3.9	0 / 0	0.5 / <0.05
Retail sales and other providers of medical goods	HCP.4	100 / 10.3	3.2 / 0.7	3.2 / 0.7	0 / 0	96.8 / 19.2
Pharmacies	HCP.4.1	100 / 5.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 9.8
Other sales of medical goods	HCP.4.2-4.9	100 / 5.2	6.3 / 0.7	6.3 / 0.7	0 / 0	93.7 / 9.4
Provision and administration of public health programmes	HCP.5	100 / 3.2	97.9 / 6.5	97.9 / 6.5	0 / 0	2.1 / 0.1
General health administration and insurance	HCP.6	100 / 4.8	9.8 / 1.0	9.8 / 1.0	0 / 0	90.2 / 8.3
Government administration of health	HCP.6.1	100 / 0.5	90.0 / 1.0	90.0 / 1.0	0 / 0	10.0 / 0.1
Social security funds	HCP.6.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Employer-provided group medical benefits	HCP.6.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Private insurance	HCP.6.4	100 / 4.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 8.2
All other providers of health administration	HCP.6.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Other industries (rest of the economy)	HCP.7	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Occupational health care	HCP.7.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Private households	HCP.7.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
All other secondary producers	HCP.7.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Rest of the world	HCP.9	100 / 0.7	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 1.3
Total expenditure		100 / 100	48.2 / 100	48.2 / 100	0 / 0	51.8 / 100

Health financing source (HFS) [HK\$ million]								
HFS.2.1 Employer- provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2				HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	HFS.3 Rest of the world
			HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue			
1651	1179	5244	0	0	2	27	0	
0	0	695	17	0	7	20	0	
3922	2274	16 071	64	1	10	10	0	
3370	1982	12 510	49	0	10	6	0	
103	82	2045	10	0	<0.5	<0.5	0	
179	46	909	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	96	4	0	1	1	0	
269	165	463	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	3	1	1	<0.5	3	0	
0	0	8308	142	0	0	0	0	
0	0	4322	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	3986	142	0	0	0	0	
0	0	42	3	9	2	1	0	
1022	2588	33	0	11	0	0	0	
0	0	33	0	11	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1022	2588	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	568	0	0	0	0	0	
6595	6041	30 961	225	21	22	59	0	

% of provider category / % of financing source category								
HFS.2.1 Employer- provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2				HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	HFS.3 Rest of the world
			HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue			
4.3 / 25.0	3.1 / 19.5	13.6 / 16.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	<0.05 / 11.3	0.1 / 46.0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	20.4 / 2.2	0.5 / 7.4	0 / 0	0.2 / 34.4	0.6 / 34.7	0 / 0	
14.5 / 59.5	8.4 / 37.6	59.6 / 51.9	0.2 / 28.5	<0.05 / 3.2	<0.05 / 47.3	<0.05 / 17.4	0 / 0	
17.5 / 51.1	10.3 / 32.8	64.9 / 40.4	0.3 / 21.7	0 / 0	<0.05 / 44.7	<0.05 / 10.7	0 / 0	
3.7 / 1.6	2.9 / 1.4	73.6 / 6.6	0.3 / 4.2	0 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05	<0.05 / 0.2	0 / 0	
15.2 / 2.7	3.9 / 0.8	77.4 / 2.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	51.5 / 0.3	2.4 / 2.0	0 / 0	0.3 / 2.6	0.4 / 1.3	0 / 0	
26.9 / 4.1	16.5 / 2.7	46.3 / 1.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	4.7 / 0.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0.2 / <0.05	0.1 / 0.6	<0.05 / 3.2	<0.05 / <0.05	0.2 / 5.2	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	95.2 / 26.8	1.6 / 62.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 14.0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	90.5 / 12.9	3.2 / 62.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	1.5 / 0.1	0.1 / 1.3	0.3 / 44.4	0.1 / 7.0	<0.05 / 1.8	0 / 0	
25.2 / 15.5	63.8 / 42.8	0.8 / 0.1	0 / 0	0.3 / 52.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	7.5 / 0.1	0 / 0	2.5 / 52.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
28.3 / 15.5	71.7 / 42.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 1.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
7.8 / 100	7.1 / 100	36.5 / 100	0.3 / 100	<0.05 / 100	<0.05 / 100	0.1 / 100	0 / 0	

Table 11. Current expenditure on health by function and financing source, 009/10 (all / public / private providers) [HK\$ million]

Health care by function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (all / public / private providers) [HK\$ million]	Health financing source (HFS) [all / public / private providers] (HK\$ million)			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Personal health care services	HCF.1-3	66 060 / 35 419 / 30 641	35 517 / 33 159 / 2357	35 517 / 33 159 / 2357	0 / 0 / 0	30 543 / 2260 / 28 283
In-patient care		30 272 / 18 795 / 11 477	20 031 / 18 103 / 1928	20 031 / 18 103 / 1928	0 / 0 / 0	10 242 / 692 / 9550
Services of day care		4982 / 3760 / 1222	3814 / 3646 / 169	3814 / 3646 / 169	0 / 0 / 0	1167 / 114 / 1053
Out-patient care		29 732 / 11 914 / 17 818	10 651 / 10 505 / 146	10 651 / 10 505 / 146	0 / 0 / 0	19 081 / 1409 / 17 672
Home care		1074 / 950 / 123	1021 / 906 / 115	1021 / 906 / 115	0 / 0 / 0	53 / 45 / 8
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	2389 / 1494 / 895	1483 / 1483 / <0.5	1483 / 1483 / <0.5	0 / 0 / 0	905 / 11 / 895
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	8829 / 0 / 8829	277 / 0 / 277	277 / 0 / 277	0 / 0 / 0	8552 / 0 / 8552
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	7093 / 0 / 7093	248 / 0 / 248	248 / 0 / 248	0 / 0 / 0	6846 / 0 / 6846
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	1735 / 0 / 1735	30 / 0 / 30	30 / 0 / 30	0 / 0 / 0	1706 / 0 / 1706
Personal health care services and goods	HCF.1-5	77 277 / 36 913 / 40 364	37 277 / 34 643 / 2635	37 277 / 34 643 / 2635	0 / 0 / 0	40 000 / 2270 / 37 729
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	3544 / 2718 / 826	3275 / 2661 / 614	3275 / 2661 / 614	0 / 0 / 0	269 / 56 / 213
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	4053 / 443 / 3610	399 / 399 / 0	399 / 399 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	3654 / 44 / 3610
Total expenditure		84 874 / 40 074 / 44 800	40 951 / 37 703 / 3248	40 951 / 37 703 / 3248	0 / 0 / 0	43 923 / 2371 / 41 552

Table 12. Current expenditure on health by function and financing source, 009/10 (% of function category by financing source for all / public / private providers)

Health care by function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (all / public / private providers) [%]	% of function category by financing source for all / public / private providers			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Personal health care services	HCF.1-3	100 / 100 / 100	53.8 / 93.6 / 7.7	53.8 / 93.6 / 7.7	0 / 0 / 0	46.2 / 6.4 / 92.3
In-patient care		100 / 100 / 100	66.2 / 96.3 / 16.8	66.2 / 96.3 / 16.8	0 / 0 / 0	33.8 / 3.7 / 83.2
Services of day care		100 / 100 / 100	76.6 / 97.0 / 13.8	76.6 / 97.0 / 13.8	0 / 0 / 0	23.4 / 3.0 / 86.2
Out-patient care		100 / 100 / 100	35.8 / 88.2 / 0.8	35.8 / 88.2 / 0.8	0 / 0 / 0	64.2 / 11.8 / 99.2
Home care		100 / 100 / 100	95.1 / 95.3 / 93.5	95.1 / 95.3 / 93.5	0 / 0 / 0	4.9 / 4.7 / 6.5
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	100 / 100 / 100	62.1 / 99.3 / <0.05	62.1 / 99.3 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0	37.9 / 0.7 / 100
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	100 / 0 / 100	3.1 / 0 / 3.1	3.1 / 0 / 3.1	0 / 0 / 0	96.9 / 0 / 96.9
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	100 / 0 / 100	3.5 / 0 / 3.5	3.5 / 0 / 3.5	0 / 0 / 0	96.5 / 0 / 96.5
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	100 / 0 / 100	1.7 / 0 / 1.7	1.7 / 0 / 1.7	0 / 0 / 0	98.3 / 0 / 98.3
Personal health care services and goods	HCF.1-5	100 / 100 / 100	48.2 / 93.8 / 6.5	48.2 / 93.8 / 6.5	0 / 0 / 0	51.8 / 6.2 / 93.5
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	100 / 100 / 100	92.4 / 97.9 / 74.3	92.4 / 97.9 / 74.3	0 / 0 / 0	7.6 / 2.1 / 25.7
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	100 / 100 / 100	9.8 / 90.0 / 0	9.8 / 90.0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	90.2 / 10.0 / 100
Total expenditure		100 / 100 / 100	48.2 / 94.1 / 7.3	48.2 / 94.1 / 7.3	0 / 0 / 0	51.8 / 5.9 / 92.7

Health financing source (HFS) [all / public / private providers] (HK\$ million)							
HFS.2							HFS.3 Rest of the world
HFS.2.1 Employer-provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue	HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	
5304 / 0 / 5304	3288 / 0 / 3288	21 798 / 2260 / 19 538	79 / 0 / 79	0 / 0 / 0	20 / 0 / 20	55 / 0 / 55	0 / 0 / 0
2732 / 0 / 2732	1879 / 0 / 1879	5563 / 692 / 4871	17 / 0 / 17	0 / 0 / 0	9 / 0 / 9	42 / 0 / 42	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	1159 / 114 / 1045	4 / 0 / 4	0 / 0 / 0	<0.5 / 0 / <0.5	4 / 0 / 4	0 / 0 / 0
2572 / 0 / 2572	1409 / 0 / 1409	15 024 / 1409 / 13 614	58 / 0 / 58	0 / 0 / 0	10 / 0 / 10	8 / 0 / 8	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	53 / 45 / 8	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
269 / 0 / 269	165 / 0 / 165	466 / 6 / 461	1 / 1 / 0	1 / 1 / 0	<0.5 / <0.5 / 0	3 / 3 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	8410 / 0 / 8410	142 / 0 / 142	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	6733 / 0 / 6733	113 / 0 / 113	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	1677 / 0 / 1677	29 / 0 / 29	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
5573 / 0 / 5573	3453 / 0 / 3453	30 674 / 2265 / 28 409	221 / 1 / 220	1 / 1 / 0	20 / <0.5 / 20	58 / 3 / 55	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	253 / 42 / 211	4 / 3 / 1	9 / 9 / 0	2 / 2 / <0.5	1 / 1 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
1022 / 0 / 1022	2588 / 0 / 2588	33 / 33 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	11 / 11 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
6595 / 0 / 6595	6041 / 0 / 6041	30 961 / 2340 / 28 620	225 / 4 / 221	21 / 21 / 0	22 / 2 / 20	59 / 4 / 55	0 / 0 / 0

% of function category by financing source for all / public / private providers							
HFS.2							HFS.3 Rest of the world
HFS.2.1 Employer-provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue	HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	
8.0 / 0 / 17.3	5.0 / 0 / 10.7	33.0 / 6.4 / 63.8	0.1 / 0 / 0.3	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / 0.1	0.1 / 0 / 0.2	0 / 0 / 0
9.0 / 0 / 23.8	6.2 / 0 / 16.4	18.4 / 3.7 / 42.4	0.1 / 0 / 0.1	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / 0.1	0.1 / 0 / 0.4	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	23.3 / 3.0 / 85.5	0.1 / 0 / 0.3	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05	0.1 / 0 / 0.4	0 / 0 / 0
8.6 / 0 / 14.4	4.7 / 0 / 7.9	50.5 / 11.8 / 76.4	0.2 / 0 / 0.3	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / 0.1	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	4.9 / 4.7 / 6.5	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
11.3 / 0 / 30.1	6.9 / 0 / 18.4	19.5 / 0.4 / 51.5	0.1 / 0.1 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	0.1 / 0.2 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	95.3 / 0 / 95.3	1.6 / 0 / 1.6	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	94.9 / 0 / 94.9	1.6 / 0 / 1.6	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	96.7 / 0 / 96.7	1.6 / 0 / 1.6	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
7.2 / 0 / 13.8	4.5 / 0 / 8.6	39.7 / 6.1 / 70.4	0.3 / <0.05 / 0.5	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / <0.05	0.1 / <0.05 / 0.1	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	7.1 / 1.5 / 25.6	0.1 / 0.1 / 0.1	0.3 / 0.3 / 0	0.1 / 0.1 / <0.05	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
25.2 / 0 / 28.3	63.8 / 0 / 71.7	0.8 / 7.5 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0.3 / 2.5 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
7.8 / 0 / 14.7	7.1 / 0 / 13.5	36.5 / 5.8 / 63.9	0.3 / <0.05 / 0.5	<0.05 / 0.1 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / <0.05	0.1 / <0.05 / 0.1	0 / 0 / 0

Table 13. Current expenditure on health by function and financing source, 009/10 (% of financing source category by function for all / public / private providers)

Health care by function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (% of financing source category for all / public / private providers)	% of financing source category by function for all / public / private providers			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Personal health care services	HCF.1-3	77.8 / 88.4 / 68.4	86.7 / 87.9 / 72.6	86.7 / 87.9 / 72.6	0 / 0 / 0	69.5 / 95.3 / 68.1
In-patient care		35.7 / 46.9 / 25.6	48.9 / 48.0 / 59.3	48.9 / 48.0 / 59.3	0 / 0 / 0	23.3 / 29.2 / 23.0
Services of day care		5.9 / 9.4 / 2.7	9.3 / 9.7 / 5.2	9.3 / 9.7 / 5.2	0 / 0 / 0	2.7 / 4.8 / 2.5
Out-patient care		35.0 / 29.7 / 39.8	26.0 / 27.9 / 4.5	26.0 / 27.9 / 4.5	0 / 0 / 0	43.4 / 59.4 / 42.5
Home care		1.3 / 2.4 / 0.3	2.5 / 2.4 / 3.5	2.5 / 2.4 / 3.5	0 / 0 / 0	0.1 / 1.9 / <0.05
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	2.8 / 3.7 / 2.0	3.6 / 3.9 / <0.05	3.6 / 3.9 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0	2.1 / 0.5 / 2.2
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	10.4 / 0 / 19.7	0.7 / 0 / 8.5	0.7 / 0 / 8.5	0 / 0 / 0	19.5 / 0 / 20.6
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	8.4 / 0 / 15.8	0.6 / 0 / 7.6	0.6 / 0 / 7.6	0 / 0 / 0	15.6 / 0 / 16.5
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	2.0 / 0 / 3.9	0.1 / 0 / 0.9	0.1 / 0 / 0.9	0 / 0 / 0	3.9 / 0 / 4.1
Personal health care services and goods	HCF.1-5	91.0 / 92.1 / 90.1	91.0 / 91.9 / 81.1	91.0 / 91.9 / 81.1	0 / 0 / 0	91.1 / 95.8 / 90.8
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	4.2 / 6.8 / 1.8	8.0 / 7.1 / 18.9	8.0 / 7.1 / 18.9	0 / 0 / 0	0.6 / 2.4 / 0.5
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	4.8 / 1.1 / 8.1	1.0 / 1.1 / 0	1.0 / 1.1 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	8.3 / 1.9 / 8.7
Total expenditure		100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	0 / 0 / 0	100 / 100 / 100

Table 14. Total expenditure on health (TEH) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) and public share of TEH in Hong Kong and countries of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1999, 2004 and 2009

Economy	TEH as % of GDP			Public share of TEH (%)		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Australia	7.8	8.5	9.1	68.4	66.7	68.5
Austria	10.2	10.4	11.2	75.7	74.7	76.4
Belgium	8.1	10.1	10.7	74.6	75.8	76.1
Canada	8.9	9.8	11.4	70.0	70.2	70.9
Chile	6.6	7.1	8.4	49.9	39.9	47.7
Czech Republic	6.3	6.9	8.0	90.5	89.2	84.0
Denmark	9.0	9.7	11.5	84.0	84.3	85.0
Estonia	5.9	5.1	7.0	77.5	75.5	75.3
Finland	7.4	8.2	9.2	71.5	75.0	75.2
France	10.2	11.0	11.7	79.4	78.8	76.9
Germany	10.4	10.7	11.7	79.8	76.8	76.9
Greece	8.7	8.8	10.6	53.4	59.1	61.7
Hong Kong SAR*	5.1	5.1	5.2	54.5	54.4	49.4
Hungary	7.3	8.2	7.7	72.4	69.6	65.7
Iceland	9.6	9.9	9.6	82.2	81.2	82.0
Ireland	6.0	7.5	9.9	75.3	77.0	72.0
Israel	7.5	7.8	7.5	64.3	60.9	60.5
Italy	7.7	8.6	9.3	70.7	76.0	79.6
Japan	7.4	8.0	9.5	80.7	80.8	80.5
Korea	4.3	5.3	6.9	50.2	52.6	58.2
Luxembourg	5.8	8.2	7.9	89.8	84.8	84.0
Mexico	5.1	6.0	6.4	47.8	45.2	48.3
Netherlands	8.1	10.0	11.9	62.7	-	-
New Zealand	7.5	8.0	10.0	77.5	79.6	83.0
Norway	9.3	9.6	9.8	82.6	83.6	84.6
Poland	5.7	6.2	7.2	71.1	68.6	71.6
Portugal	7.9	10.0	10.8	67.6	68.1	66.5
Slovak Republic	5.8	7.2	9.2	89.6	73.8	65.7
Slovenia	7.8	8.3	9.3	75.7	73.1	73.2
Spain	7.3	8.2	9.6	72.0	70.6	74.7
Sweden	8.2	9.1	9.9	85.7	81.4	81.5
Switzerland	10.2	11.3	11.4	55.1	58.4	65.5
Turkey	4.8	5.4	-	61.1	71.2	-
United Kingdom	6.9	8.0	9.8	80.6	81.2	83.4
United States	13.6	15.8	17.7	43.0	44.1	47.3

* Financial year starting April 1

% of financing source category by function for all / public / private providers							
HFS.2							HFS.3 Rest of the world
HFS.2.1 Employer-provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue	HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	
80.4 / 0 / 80.4	54.4 / 0 / 54.4	70.4 / 96.6 / 68.3	34.9 / 0 / 35.6	0 / 0 / 0	91.3 / 0 / 98.2	93.0 / 0 / 100	0 / 0 / 0
41.4 / 0 / 41.4	31.1 / 0 / 31.1	18.0 / 29.6 / 17.0	7.4 / 0 / 7.5	0 / 0 / 0	43.0 / 0 / 46.2	71.6 / 0 / 77.0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	3.7 / 4.9 / 3.7	1.6 / 0 / 1.6	0 / 0 / 0	1.7 / 0 / 1.8	7.5 / 0 / 8.0	0 / 0 / 0
39.0 / 0 / 39.0	23.3 / 0 / 23.3	48.5 / 60.2 / 47.6	25.9 / 0 / 26.4	0 / 0 / 0	46.7 / 0 / 50.2	14.0 / 0 / 15.0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0.2 / 1.9 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
4.1 / 0 / 4.1	2.7 / 0 / 2.7	1.5 / 0.2 / 1.6	0.6 / 29.9 / 0	3.2 / 3.2 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	5.2 / 74.0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	27.2 / 0 / 29.4	62.8 / 0 / 64.0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	21.7 / 0 / 23.5	50.2 / 0 / 51.1	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	5.4 / 0 / 5.9	12.7 / 0 / 12.9	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
84.5 / 0 / 84.5	57.2 / 0 / 57.2	99.1 / 96.8 / 99.3	98.3 / 29.9 / 99.6	3.2 / 3.2 / 0	91.3 / <0.05 / 98.2	98.2 / 74.0 / 100	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0.8 / 1.8 / 0.7	1.7 / 70.1 / 0.4	44.4 / 44.4 / 0	8.7 / 100 / 1.8	1.8 / 26.0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
15.5 / 0 / 15.5	42.8 / 0 / 42.8	0.1 / 1.4 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	52.3 / 52.3 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
100 / 0 / 100	100 / 0 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 0	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	0 / 0 / 0

Table 15. Mix of total expenditure on health (TEH) in Hong Kong and countries of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 009

Economy	% of TEH				
	General government, excluding social security	Social security schemes	Out-of-pocket payments (households)	Private insurance	All other private funds (including rest of the world)
Australia	68.5	0	18.6	7.8	5.1
Belgium	11.6	64.5	18.9	4.8	0.2
Canada	69.6	1.4	14.2	12.5	2.3
Chile	40.9	6.8	33.8	18.5	0
Czech Republic	7.9	76.1	14.4	0.2	1.4
Denmark	85.0	0	13.2	1.7	0.1
Estonia	10.0	65.2	20.3	0.2	4.2
Finland	60.4	14.8	18.5	2.1	4.2
France	3.8	73.1	7.4	13.5	2.1
Germany	8.8	68.1	13.0	9.3	0.7
Greece	29.7	31.9	36.2	2.1	0
Hong Kong SAR*	49.4	0	34.9	14.2	1.5
Hungary	10.7	55.0	25.3	2.7	6.3
Iceland	52.7	29.3	16.6	0	1.4
Ireland	71.4	0.6	15.6	11.2	1.2
Israel	17.7	42.9	27.1	8.0	4.4
Italy	79.4	0.2	17.9	1.0	1.5
Japan	10.3	70.3	16.0	2.4	1.1
Korea	13.5	44.7	32.4	5.2	4.2
Luxembourg	16.0	68.0	11.6	3.1	1.2
Mexico	21.9	26.4	47.8	4.0	0
New Zealand	73.3	9.7	10.6	5.0	1.4
Poland	10.0	61.6	22.7	0.6	5.1
Portugal	65.2	1.3	25.9	4.3	3.3
Slovak Republic	6.7	59.0	25.6	0	8.8
Slovenia	7.0	66.2	12.4	12.5	1.9
Spain	70.1	4.6	19.1	5.6	0.7
Sweden	81.5	0	16.4	0.2	1.9
Switzerland	19.4	46.2	24.7	8.8	1.0
United Kingdom	83.4	0	9.1	3.1	4.4
United States	6.5	40.9	12.0	33.8	6.8

* Financial year starting April 1

Table 16. Estimates of public health expenditure under Hong Kong Domestic Health Accounts (HKDHA) and Government Accounts (GA)*, 004/05 to 009/10

Account	Public health expenditure (HK\$ million)					
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
HKDHA (a)	37 090	36 934	37 422	38 828	41 257	43 823
GA (b)	32 199	31 616	32 127	33 623	36 706	38 387
Difference ((a-b)/b)	15.2%	16.8%	16.5%	15.5%	12.4%	14.2%

* Source: Financial Services and Treasury Bureau, Government Secretariat

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